

## Department of Defense

## 217.7502

more than 75 percent (see 232.102-70 for coverage on provisional delivery payments).

[60 FR 29498, June 5, 1995]

### 217.7404-5 Exceptions.

(a) The limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 do not apply to UCAs for the purchase of initial spares.

(b) The head of an agency may waive the limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 for UCAs if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is necessary to support—

(1) A contingency operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13); or

(2) A humanitarian or peacekeeping operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2302(7).

[60 FR 29498, June 5, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 67804, Dec. 9, 1998]

### 217.7404-6 Allowable profit.

When the final price of a UCA is negotiated after a substantial portion of the required performance has been completed, the head of the agency shall ensure the profit allowed reflects—

(a) Any reduced cost risk to the contractor for costs incurred during contract performance before negotiation of the final price; and

(b) The contractor's reduced cost risk for costs incurred during performance of the remainder of the contract.

### 217.7405 Defininitizations.

For each definitization modification, the contracting officer shall include all data required by 243.171.

[60 FR 34470, July 3, 1995]

### 217.7406 Contract clauses.

(a) Use the clause at FAR 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability, in all UCAs, solicitations associated with UCAs, basic ordering agreements, indefinite delivery contracts, and any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs.

(b) Use the clause at 252.217-7027, Contract Defininitization, in all UCAs, solicitations associated with UCAs, basic ordering agreements, indefinite delivery contracts, and any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs. Insert the applicable information in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of the clause. If, at the time of entering into

the UCA, the contracting officer knows that the definitive contract action will meet the criteria of FAR 15.403-1, 15.403-2, or 15.403-3 for not requiring submission of cost or pricing data, the words "and cost or pricing data" may be deleted from paragraph (a) of the clause.

[61 FR 7743, Feb. 29, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 55052, Oct. 14, 1998]

## Subpart 217.75—Acquisition of Replenishment Parts

### 217.7500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides guidance on additional requirements related to acquisition of replenishment parts (as defined in appendix E).

### 217.7501 General.

Departments and agencies—

(a) May acquire replenishment parts concurrently with production of the end item.

(b) Shall provide for full and open competition when fully adequate drawings and any other needed data are available with the right to use for acquisition purposes (see part 227). However—

(1) When data is not available for a competitive acquisition, use one of the procedures in 217.7503.

(2) Replenishment parts must be acquired so as to ensure the safe, dependable, and effective operation of the equipment. Where this assurance is not possible with new sources, competition may be limited to the original manufacturer of the equipment or other sources that have previously manufactured or furnished the parts as long as the action is justified. See 209.270 for requirements applicable to replenishment parts for aviation critical safety items.

(c) Shall follow the limitations on price increases in 217.7504.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 69 FR 55989, Sept. 17, 2004]

### 217.7502 Spares acquisition integrated with production (SAIP).

(a) Spares acquisition integrated with production (SAIP) is a technique used to acquire replenishment parts

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concurrently with parts being produced for the end item.

(b) Include appropriately tailored provisions in the contract when SAIP is used.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 39705, June 27, 2000]

### 217.7503 Acquisition of parts when data is not available.

When acquiring a part for which the Government does not have necessary data with rights to use in a specification or drawing for competitive acquisition, use one of the following procedures in order of preference—

(a) When items of identical design are not required, the acquisition may still be conducted through full and open competition by using a performance specification or other similar technical requirement or purchase description that does not contain data with restricted rights. Two methods are—

(1) Two-step sealed bidding; and

(2) Brand name or equal purchase descriptions.

(b) When other than full and open competition is authorized under FAR part 6, acquire the part from the firm which developed or designed the item or process, or its licensees, provided productive capacity and quality are adequate and the price is fair and reasonable.

(c) When additional sources are needed and the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section are not practicable, consider the following alternatives—

(1) Encourage the developer to license others to manufacture the parts;

(2) Acquire the necessary rights in data;

(3) Use a leader company acquisition technique (FAR subpart 17.4) when complex technical equipment is involved and establishing satisfactory additional sources will require technical assistance as well as data; or

(4) Incorporate a priced option in the contract which allows the Government to require the contractor to establish a second source.

(d) As a last alternative, the contracting activity may develop a design specification for competitive acquisition through reverse engineering. Con-

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tracting activities shall not do reverse engineering unless—

(1) Significant cost savings can be demonstrated; and

(2) The action is authorized by the head of the contracting activity.

### 217.7504 Limitations on price increases.

This section provides implementing guidance for section 1215 of Public Law 98-94 (10 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(a) The contracting officer shall not award, on a sole source basis, a contract for any centrally managed replenishment part when the price of the part has increased by 25 percent or more over the most recent 12-month period.

(1) Before computing the percentage difference between the current price and the prior price, adjust for quantity, escalation, and other factors necessary to achieve comparability.

(2) Departments and agencies may specify an alternate percentage or percentages for contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b) The contracting officer may award a contract for a part, the price of which exceeds the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section, if the contracting officer certifies in writing to the head of the contracting activity before award that—

(1) The contracting officer has evaluated the price of the part and concluded that the price increase is fair and reasonable; or

(2) The national security interests of the United States require purchase of the part despite the price increase.

(c) The fact that a particular price has not exceeded the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section does not relieve the contracting officer of the responsibility for obtaining a fair and reasonable price.

(d) Contracting officers may include a provision in sole source solicitations requiring that the offeror supply with its proposal, price and quantity data on any government orders for the replenishment part issued within the most recent 12 months.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 2598, Jan. 15, 1999]